REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,947.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sample Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-3 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,438 Tons, 163 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 13th October 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagserry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

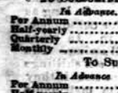
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Lang, on THURSDAY, the 18th October 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

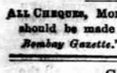
The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 16th October 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th October 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Including Wines Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.

INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

NOTICES.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp. Price—Four Annas.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay

ESUFALLY HIPOOLLA,

No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A powerful well-built Grey Horse, 7 years, off 14-3½ high, a well broken to single and double harness, and trots fast, Rs. 800.

A handsome and Stylish Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years' old. up to weight, is an excellent mover, and goes well in harness, Rs. 650.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 7 years old, a passed charger, an exceedingly good mover, carries a Lady, well broken to single harness. Rs. 550.

A handsome pair of dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive, Rs. 800.

A well-bred Bay Arab Carriage horse, 9 years' old, 14-3 high, well broken to single harness, a handsome Brougham horse. Rs. 450.

A high caste Bay Arab horse, aged 14-1 high, a very good mover, has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs 300.

A powerful Iron bitten Grey Arab. 7 years old, 14 2 high. has been ridden as a charger for some time past, is a good mover and up to weight. Rs 500.

A Bay Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1½ high, rides well, and well adapted for district work. Rs. 450.

A strong Chesnut Country Galloway, 13-1 high, goes well in harness, and is a good saddle Pony. Rs. 100.

A Bay Arab "Sir Watkin," aged 14-1 high, a first-rate horse cross-country. Rs. 250.

A Country-bred Colt, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in saddle and thoroughly quiet in harness. Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CHINA	3916	400	T. Alderton	15th Oct.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do.
SUMATRA	2483	450	C. Anderson	29th do.
(s) KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gray	12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	539	G. C. Barne	19th do.
BANG-LORE	2968	540	N. W. Haswood	26th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; out by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. E Babot	16th Oct. at 3 p. m.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. do.
TEHERAN	2289	400	A. H Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 2nd October 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SIAM	3.00	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Matches at Grant Road, Two Tanks, in the Godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, Two Tanks, in the warehouse of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, on account and risk of Abdoolally Dawoodbhai, the following goods, viz. :—

Ex. Rajpoot.

196—A D—1/25—13 cases Tandsticks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

A small batch of teak round timbers of sizes at the Tank Bunder, to be sold by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m., by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

ON COMMISSION.

A brougham with horse and harness complete, the property of a gentleman, to be sold, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1877.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, a fine cottage piano, a rosewood harmonium, a first-class French billiard table, hanging gas chandeliers, wall and stand lamps, &c., at Grant Road, opposite the Moos Buildings.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Michael Delina, Esq., the same comprises, rich thin stem glasswares, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of three decanting covers containing 6 pieces, vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle stands, breakfast companion, toast rack, tea set, salver, tea tray, best electroplated cutlet, patt'rn spoons and forks, table cutlery, handsome French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 8 and 16 pieces, table and stand lamps, dinning room chairs, a first-class French slate billiard table with balls, cues, cannon, marking board, &c., drawing-room furniture, such as handsome French polished circular table, centre ottoman, English pattern convertible sofas, drawing-room chairs, carpets, pier and card tables, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by "G. F. Schleamayer," Stuttgart, harmonium, concertina, handsome carved four-post bedstead, camp cots, reclining couches, clothes presses with plate glass door dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, towel horse, books, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Also, on the same day at 4 p.m., a valuable bungalow, viz., all that piece of parcel of land or ground with an upperstoried bungalow with spacious stable, cookroom, male and purdahsee huts, and veranda after the fashion of the Parsees, built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Grant Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 97-A, and containing by admeasurement 1,000 more or less square yards, and bounded on the north by the vacant ground and the property of Jamsetjee Bapty, Esq., on the west by a vacant ground belonging to shantaram Narayan, Esq., and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., on the south by a vacant ground and the newly built Bungalow of Nagoo say Jee, Esq., and on the east by the bungalow of Mr. Fernandes. Its yearly Government ground rents is 6 annas only, and is now standing in the name of Chubildas Lukobhoy, Esq.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, comprising grey, co-ored and other piece goods, 10 cases of prints, expressed sewing machines, glycerine soap, iron screw augers, hat and coat hooks with bocias and China knobs, earthenware, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 office shigram and 2 ponies.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glasswares, a first-class light open carriage, a pair of bay Australian carriage horses, pants, books, &c., at Tarwady, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome house-hold furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of H. W Fay, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1877.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

McEVAN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., a consignment of this excellent and well-known beer, just landed ex s. s. Trinacria, consisting of—

165	casks, each 4 dozen quarts
49	Do. 7 do. pints.

in small lots to suit the requirement of buyers.

NOTICE.

The valuable Library and other effects of the late Andrew Lyon, Esq., B. C. S., will be sold by Public Auction, by order of the Administrator General, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their rooms, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. The Library consists mostly of law books, and the effects comprises a double barrelled central fire breech loading gun by E. M. Reilly and Co., in leather case complete, plated table goods, palanquin c. ck, garments, &c., &c., of which catalogues are ready and which ar now on view.

Also, the property of another gentleman, a double barrelled breech-loader rifle, 12 bore, by a first-class maker, and in perfect condition.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10	bales grey shirtings.
10	cases white ground prints.
5	„ printed handkerchiefs.
2	„ plain gauze.
5	„ T. red prints.

An invoice of Delhi worked electroplated goods, consisting of water coonjas, cups, flower holders, waiters, &c.

25 cases lip and slip chimnies,

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED PIECE GOODS, AT THE SASSOON'S DOCK, COLABA.

On FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sassoon's Dock, Colaba, on account of the concerned, ex s.s. Trinacria.

Queen C B	851, 865—2	bales grey shirting.
B Flying Horse	691, 695, 760 / 763, 766, 770 / 772, 875, 1058	9 do. do.
G B	763—1	do. do.
C D	378—1	do. do.
V B Queen C B	1667, 1668, / 1672, 1675, / 1683, 1684	6 do. do.
B Elephant	802, 805, 840, / 900-1, 904, / 904, 906, 908, / 910-16, 918	17 do. do.
V B Flying Horse G B	1641, 1649—2	do. grey madapollams.
	9796-97—2	cases printed cambrics.
	98 9—1	do. do.
	9819-21—2	do. green cambrics.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

The undersigned are instructed by Messrs Kwart, Latham and Co., to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of the firm of Assanund Anundass, the following parcels of pearls :—

1	parcel	390	pearls 115 chows.
1	„	676 „	110 „
1	„	881 „	99 „
1	„	2232 „	125 „
1	„	small „	38 „
1	„	„	25 „
1	„	563	button pearls 80 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, a Mahogany Self-acting Pianoforte, rich 6 light Candelabra, Carpets, Plate Glasses, Hanging and Centre Lustres, Vase Lamps, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, Marble and German Slabs for flooring, Teak Doors with frames, &c., at No. 40, Cumballa Hill, near the bungalow of Nowrojee Ardaseer Dhavar, Esq.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY the 18th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., the valuable household furniture, self acting piano, brougham, &c., of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT AND OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ABOVE HALL ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13TH,

ASSISTED BY

MISS EMMA MAY,
THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA;
MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON,
Baritone Vocalist,
AND
MR. JOHN MORRIS,
AMERICAN COMEDIAN.

CONCERT.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

MR. JOHN MORRIS,
In his astonishing Protean Entertainment, in which he will introduce
SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES,
Opposite in character and costume, and rapid as the lightning's flash, without leaving the Stage, and in full view of the audience.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

TO CONCLUDE WITH
OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA,
THE "ROSE OF AUVERGNE."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.. ..... Rs. 4. | Unreserved Seats..... Rs. 2.
Back Seats ..... Re. 1

Family Tickets to admit three to Reserved Seats, Rs. 10.

Plan at SOUND & Co.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 P. M.

TEMPLE BAR. GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS

At fixed prices and à la carte.

THE VACANT CLERKSHIPS in the Office of the Director of State Railways, Western System, Murree, Punjab, have been FILLED UP.

THE CREDITORS of the ESTATE of A. KUNKLER and Co. in Liquidation will receive the SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND in the said Estate, on application to Mr. W. THACKER, at the Office of Messrs Jules Siegtried and Co.

W. THACKER,
Agent for J. ALLEC, Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING and an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY, at 3 and 4 p. m. respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, October 12, 1877.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 13 per Share, has been declared, and will be PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 18th instant, to SHAREHOLDERS on the Register on the 9th idem, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

This Dividend will be paid to Shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, and to Shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co. of that City, at their Office, No. 104, Clive Street.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISTNA,
Bombay, October 10, 1877. Manager.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the EMPRESS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, for the CONSTRUCTION of the MILL BUILDINGS and MASONRY BANK. Plans and specifications, conditions of contract, forms of Tender, and other particulars may be seen on application to D. Goetsch, Esq., Architect, Byculla Bridge. Separate Tenders must be sent in for Building and Tank, to be endorsed "Tender for Building" and "Tender for Tank" respectively.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to Noon of the 31st instant.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
7, Hummum Street, Bombay. Secretaries and Managers.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

THROUGH BOOKING OF GOODS.

WITH reference to the Advertisement, dated 2 th September 1877, intimating that on and from the 21st October 1877 NO GOODS will be RECEIVED at any station on the E at Indian Railway for through transmission to any station on the Great Indian Peninsula ; Holkar State ; Bombay and Baroda ; Nizam's State ; Madras ; and South of India Railways ; the public are now informed that until further notice no change in the existing arrangements will be made, and that through booking of goods between the East Indian Railway and the Railways mentioned will continue as heretofore.

BRADFORD LESLIE,
Calcutta, October 8, 1877. Agent.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a REQUISITION received by the Liquidators, purporting to be the signatures of Shareholders, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 22nd of October, instant, at 3-30 in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort

To consider the advisability of closing the Liquidation of the Company, and to take the necessary steps for having the Company declared as finally wound up.

PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA,
October 10, 1877. Liquidators.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums,

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—LADIES' READING ROOM OPEN from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, built by Windover, and in excellent condition. For further particulars, apply to "P.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN HEROINE.—A Play in Five Acts (Blank Verse) Price Re. 1. Education Society's Press, Byculla. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Kalbadevi.

TOBACCO—GOLD LEAF, CAVENDISH and HONEY DEW, cut fresh daily, 2 Annas to 4 Annas per ounce. Apply to W. J. E SAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a LIGHT and FASHIONABLE PHAETON with a pair of YOUNG BAY ARAB HORSES, 14-2½, very fast going and sound, can be used single. Apply to "X," care of this Office.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS—PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO, No. 4, Bake-house Lane, Fort, Decorator, Painter, Marble Imitator, Papier-Maché and Artificial Wood Works, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, a pair of well-bred CHESTNUT ARAB CARRIAGE HORSES, 14-2, in good condition. Price Rs 700. May be seen daily in the Fort. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

ICE CREAMS DAILY at PEARSE'S—Iced Puddings to order. HAM SANDWICHES, Chicken and Mutton Patties, &c., daily at noon.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS IMPORTED via SUEZ CANAL.

Per doz. Qts. in Bombay ..... Cash Rs. 5 12
Do. Pts. do. ..... „ „ 3 12

SOLE AGENTS

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BASS' PALE ALE,

In Hogsheads..... each Cash Rs. 80
And Kilderkins..... each „ „ 34

DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.,

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER.....	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL).....	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER.....	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co...	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER.....	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

JUST ARRIVED,

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1878.

OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. Silves, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.

"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F. R. S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F. R. S., St. Barth-lomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts, Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

HUNYADI JANOS.

"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. MacNamara, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Editor 7th Edition Neligan's Medicines.

Specially recommended for its richness in aperient salts, usefulness in bilious attacks, prevention of gout, rheumatism, piles, &c., by *Lancet*, *Brit. Med. Journal*, and the whole of Medical Press.

NEW APERIENT WATER.

Recommended for use of their children by Baron Scanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. A. Martin, &c., &c.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers ; Wholesale of the Export from the APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, whose Label is on every genuine bottle.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended			Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	„ 350
Do.	„ Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	„ 330
Do.	„ Hunting	Do.	2nd Quality	Do.	„ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from					Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases					Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance				„ 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting				Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	„ 65 to „ 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	„ 50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time..... Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs.	1,600
Gold Hunting ¾ and Minute Repeaters	„ 800 to „	2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	„ 400 to „	1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	„ 550 „	800

C. MARCKS AND CO., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above.....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes.....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes..each	12 8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL 1873.

PRICE LIST, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

SPECIAL IMPORTS.

NORWAY COD LIVER OIL.—The Oil of this season is of exceptionally fine quality. Our supplies, which are from one of the largest producers, have just arrived and surpass in quality those of former years.

Per Pint Re. 1-4 ; Per Dozen Rs. 12.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Our method of preserving this food (and all other perishable goods), from damp ensures its freshness. We are now prepared

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 11TH OCT. 1877.

CONSOLS and French Rentes were unaltered yesterday at 95⅞ and 105 respectively.

Wheat, as quoted by Reuter, shows no change, and the only change in Seeds is an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed, both on the spot and to arrive.

A pause seems to have taken place in the activity of the Liverpool Cotton Market. The tone at the close yesterday was flat, and the sales only reached 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats. Prices were unaltered, but the Manchester Piece Goods Market was quieter, and it seems probable that the late rise has led to the usual reaction. The quietening influence is, in all probability, due to the comparatively liberal receipts at the American ports, and it will depend on these how far the backward turn will go. Should there be any signs of the figures overtaking last year, we may see a decline in values again, but otherwise the position is so very strong that a renewal activity might take place at any moment.

Yesterday's New York telegram quotes ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 11¼ cents., and January shipment at 11 3-16 cents., 1-16 lower. These confirm Reuter's quotations of the previous day, and the inference to be drawn from them is, that while ready Cotton is comparatively scarce, liberal supplies may be expected later on. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	19,000	21,000	20,000
Five days' do.	67,000	96,000	91,000
Total since 1st Sept.	219,000	341,000	376,000

The London General Produce Markets still remain without quotable change. Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals show a decline of £2 per ton in Copper Braziers and an advance of ¼d. per lb. in Yellow Metal.

Reduced Rupee Paper is unaltered from Saturday's rates, with the exception of Fives-and-a-half, which are quoted ¼ lower.

Bar Silver is given by Reuter at 55¼d. per oz., a decline of ⅛d., and although it is reported that some private advices do not confirm a decline of the same extent, we are inclined to accept Reuter's rate in this instance as fairly representing the market. In any case it is certain that the price of the metal has followed the fall in Exchange on this side, and we may therefore take it that the supply is still too large to admit of sellers of Silver ruling the value of the Rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been extremely quiet, and we do not hear of a single transaction of any importance, but the tendency is still easier so far as it goes, and Bank Bills are partially 1-16d. lower. Business in Calcutta is now closed for the holidays, and as the governing power of the market rests there at present, we are not likely to see much alteration in Exchange for the next ten days. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9¼d.	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 11-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 11-16d. to 11-16d.	,,
Documents ,, ,, ...	1s. 9½d.	,,

On Calcutta there is nothing doing and no change to report, and the same may be said of GOVERNMENT PAPER which we still quote as follows :—Fours, Rs. 93⅛ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 93⅞ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅛.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet with a generally downward tendency. Bank of Bombays are perhaps the only exception, being ¼ per cent. higher, but in Spinning and Weaving Companies we have to quote a fall of Rs. 25 in Alexandras, Rs. 10 in Bombay United and Rs. 3 per share in Anglo-Indian. Volkart's United Press shares are Rs. 40 lower and a decline of Rs. 50 per share is quoted in the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

COTTON to day has been decidedly quieter, but for old Cotton, sellers, owing to the limited stocks available, are still very firm, and the local mills continue to pay previous prices for their daily wants. For new crop, for future delivery, it is difficult to give exact rates, but there are sellers of Ginned Broach at Rs. 220, and Good Akote at Rs. 210 per candy full pressed, February delivery.

SEEDS are unchanged, and there are no ready stocks of any description to admit of business. The same may be said of Wheat, but all restrictions having now been removed from Railway traffic, we may expect to see more doing in the course of another week or so.

FREIGHTS are unchanged. For Wheat and Seeds the quotation is 30s and for measurement 35s. per ton by the one Canal steamer now loading.

PIECE GOODS are steady but still comparatively inactive. A slightly better inquiry has been manifested within the past day or two for local goods, but the clearances are still below the production of the mills, and stocks therefore continue to accumulate.

COALS continue very firm, but we have not heard of any fresh transactions.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	680
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	962½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	668½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	915
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,250	32 p.a.	3030
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	610
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.a.	400
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	375
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	72
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	all	170 do	475
Dholera P. and G. Co...	800	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co....	382	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co.....	8,000	8,250	50	10 do	1,100
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	295
Prince of W. Press.....	120	—	1,500	250 do	450
Sagoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	345
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	604 xd
Wickart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	560

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,050
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,500	80 p.a.	1,300
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	2,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	87
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	320	2,000	..	40 p.a.	1,500
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	45 p.a*	1,035 xd
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.a*	250 xd
Broach Mills	1,800	125	all	10 p.a*	120
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.a*	775
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.a*	965
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dharumsey Spinning ..	1,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	925
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,190
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,155
Hindustan S. and W. Co.	870	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,005
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.a*	940 xd
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,140
K. Mucunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	880 xd
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	850
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,120
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.....	30,000	50	50	..	32½
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	800	400	all	..	360
Mancukjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,255
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,320
Muragon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co.	950	1,000	all	..	950
Oriel India.....	400	1,000	all	..	875
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	900
Nursey S. and W. Co....	500	400	all	20 p.a*	335
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.a*	725
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
Ramoon S. & W. Co.....	800	1,000	all	..	860
Soonderdas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	50 p.a.	950
Do do. ½ Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	905
Shalopore S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	..	960
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all	..	680

*For Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	25	800
Freze Land and Fire Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p. c.	95
Managon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	600
Port Canning Land Company Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	0 do.	230

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218-3	0 p. c.	281
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13-0	14-6 do.	26½
Ditto	..	£20	6-5	7-3 do.	7⅞
Ditto	..	£20	21-13	1 do.	33
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	19-6	7-15 do.	24½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20 p.a.	1,940
Bombay Gas Company...	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	90 p. a.	600
Carting and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. a.	290 xd
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	6½
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	11	11 p. ct	530
Egas Fateal Slip Co ...	8,000	250	all	0 do.	30

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·833
Temperature of the Air.....	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·9
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	870
Extent o cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.).	79·7

General Direction of wind .....NNW, N, NNE, NE, ESE, ENE, NW, ESE, SE.

Movement of wind in 24 hours	215
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month.....	6·48
,, year	69·58

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRIG FLEUR DE DIO, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, (September 15th), with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain T. P. Nailor, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and fifty-five deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and forty-four deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports, with a general cargo, and seventy deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. TEHERAN, 1,671 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails, and the following cargo :—1,775 boxes bar silver, 22 boxes specie, 1 box specie pearls, 2,133 packages piece goods, 149 bales twist, 70 packages cochineal, 3,000 packages steel iron, 637 plates spelter, 130 packages copper, 136 packages brass, 55 packages provision, 166 packages oilmanstore, 24 packages papers, 1 case boots, 417 packages beer, 699 packages wine and spirit, 2,389 bars iron, 125 cases candles, 24 packages glassware, 184 blocks asphalt, 200 casks oil, 228 bags wittings, 7 cases artificers, 6 bags grain, 100 bags bajree, 7 packages silk, 21 packages munjeet, 50 packages cloves, 45 packages cotton, 56 packages E. teeth, 167 bags gingelly seed, 52 bags grain, 3 packages beersabole, 9 packages wax, and many other packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Theran (s).....	Johnson	Southampton, Sept 13.
11	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Goa, Oct 7.
11	Foior de Dio	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Sept 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	May P. Kitchen ..	Hughes	Moulmein.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailor	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Naco la	Coast and Goa.

The barque Ulysse, to Mauritius was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

6	Medina(s).....	Russell	Bombay, Sept 13.
	Ossian (s)	Butchart	Aden, Sept 19.
	Lumley Castle (s) ..	Brown	Bombay, Sept 26.
	Hermione.....	Roberts	Port Chalmers, July 25.
	Corlie.....	Robertson	W. Hartlepool, June 16.
	Cambrian Princess	McGill	Singapore, Sept 14.
7	Precurseur (s).....	Gui	Bordeaux, Aug 9.
	Caloutta (s)	Likhorpe.....	Madras, Oct 2.
	C. of Baltimore(s) ..	C-llin	Madras, Oct 4.
	Queen Margaret(s)	Butler	London.
	My Moonbaruck..	Benzo	Muscat, Aug 21.
	Ann	Nac da	Muscat, Aug 18.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

6	Aga (s)	.....	.....
	C. of Cambridge (s).	.....	.....
	Mandalay (s)	.....	.....
	Marcia (s).....	.....	.....
	Mabel	.....	.....
	White Adder	.....	.....
	Gang-s	.....	.....
7	Flamingo(s).....	.....	.....
	Nevada.....	.....	.....
	Alpine	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Queen Margaret—Capt Brown and Mrs Brown.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Corlie—23rd August, William Fairbairn in Lat 38-22 S Long 43-44 E from Sunderland to Bombay. 28th August, Sirius in Lat 38-10 S Long 57-20 E from Cardiff to Point de Galle.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVALS.

8	Asia (s).....	.....	Negapatam.
	Cyble (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Statis.....	.....	Cocanada.
	Navarino(s).....	.....	London.
	Ardent	.....	Chandbally.
9	Marcia (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

7	Lizzie (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	D. of Sutherland(s).	.....	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s s Navarino—From London to Madras—Rev K Pomperrien, Rev J Kabis, Rev A Gebring, Rev Zirtchuram, Miss H Muller, Miss E Kerr, Mr J S D Fraser, Mr A C. Lister, Mrs A L Lister, three chi dren, Mr r G ickets, Mrs ickets four children, Mr Ortegor and six children, Mrs M Smith and six children.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26	Thibet, ss, Torbock, from Venice.		
26	Khasgar, ss, Baker, from London.		
26	Celebes, ss, Bakker, from Batavia.		
27	Hallamshire, ss, sand-rson, from Cardiff.		
27	Commonwealth, ss, Smith, from Kurrachee,		
28	Indus, ss, Sinclair, from Bombay.		
28	Hogue, F G boat, Galache, from Brest.		
29	Amy Dora, ss, Sinclair, from Bombay.		
29	Abyssinia, ss, Sharpe, from Zanzibar.		
29	Albuh, ss, Bradley, from Passarang.		
29	Eschol, ss, Day, from Kurrachee.		
30	Bengal, ss, Hutton, from Saurabaya.		
30	Bernina, ss, Al an, from Cardiff.		
Oct. 1	Nestor, ss, Mackenzie, from Singapore.		
1	Agra, ss, Willcox, from Bombay.		
1	Java, ss, Cotton, from London.		
1	Macnaer D War, Commys, from Newdeep.		
2	Timsah, S Tug, Jay, from Suez.		

DEPARTURES.

Sep. 25	Duchafant F G, boat, Gerdais, to Jeddah.		
26	Thibet, ss, Torbock, to Bombay.		
26	Khasgar, ss, Baker, to Calcutta.		
27	Celebes, ss, Bakker, to Amsterdam.		
28	Ravenhill, ss, Bedlington to Calcutta.		
28	Manoonah, E. ss, Ludle, to Berbera.		
28	Commonwealth, ss, Smith, to Antwerp.		
28	Indus, ss, Shallard, to London.		
29	Hogue F G boat, Galache, to China.		
29	Amydora, ss, Sinclair, to Dunkirk.		
29	Albuh, ss, Bradley, to Marseilles.		
30	Eschol, ss, Day to Dunkirk.		
30	Bengal, ss, Hutton, to Port Said.		
Oct. 2	Agra, ss, Willcox, to London.		

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
Hallamshire, ss, Sandeson, from Cardiff.
Abyssinia, ss, Sherpe, from Zanzibar.
Bernina, ss, Allan from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—14 casks Bobbins, Hajee Esmail Jaitha and Sons; 10 bales window glass, and 12 cases published plate glass, and 1 case hardware, Darbaw Curseljee
Macedonia s—50 boxes bar soap, Joosub Rentoola
Trinceria s—4 packages hardware, Hajee Esmail Abdoola.
Border Chieftan s—63 tins paints of sorts, Cowasjee Nusserwan jee
Guy mannering s—4 cases hardware. Noormahomed Bharmull
Calcutta s—200 cases tea—sundry, The Agra Bank.
Trentham Hall s—5 kegs iron rivets and 1 case hardware, Noormahamed Bharmull,

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—57 boxes bar silver, value Rs 1,55,000, The French Bank Lumley Cass le s—3,627 bars iron, Abdoolally Sumroodin
10 cs. bar soap, Jo sub R-mtoola ; 5 bales brown paper and 2 cases color ink, Abdoolally Meyasheb Surmufally ; 2 casks stationery, Tyabally Mahamdally ; 6 cases toys, Abdoolhoosein Hajeebhoy ; 65 cases geneva, Jamsetjee Nowrojee,
Gwalior s—1 case hardware and 16 packages straw boards envelopes, C Somerville and Co ; 3 cases hardware and 1 case, toys Hajee Esmail Abdoola,
Australia s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee,

FOR GLASGOW.

India —25 crses ginger winc, Sorabjee and Eduljee,

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinceria s—60 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tallub Arbee ; 49 bales rags Gourdhun Lilladhur ; 46 bales he p, South-o Soondeejee ; 5 bales cotton west, Morarjee Tespall ; 51 bales cotton Jairam Tpal ; 27 bales wool, Vullubdass Tenderjee ; 18 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 10½ cwts wet dates, M Pana hund and Co ; 275 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha ; 40 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Khundjee.

FOR LONDON.

China's—11 cases shawls, Sewnath Panalall ; 3 cases shawls, Ramchund Curraumchund,

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—19 cwts sulphate of copper. Abdo l Currim ; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 bales twist Jairabhoy Peerbhoy ; 2 cases shellac, and 2 cases flatware, Goojamboo-sphait, 200 casks oil, 228 bags wittings, 7 cases artiron, 6 bags grain, 100 bags bajree, 7 packages silk, 21 packages munjeet, 50 packages cloves, 45 packages cotton, 56 packages E. teeth, 167 bags gingelly seed, 52 bags grain, 3 packages beersabole, 9 packages wax, and many other packages merchandize.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 12.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

5-75—In person—Dada Meya Noor Mahomed, Petitioner vs Goolbebee and others—In person.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

143-76—Rimington, H and L—Nursey Kessowjee and others vs R Latham and others—Crai-je, L and O.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Counsel's Reply.

612-74—L Fletcher—H Sulley Mahomed Hajee, &c, vs Robert Brown and others—Rimington, H. and L.—Part heard.

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII. 1859.

In person—Wasoontrao Salmakund vs Wassoodew Abbajee—B & B. In person—Ahmed Soolian vs Hoorbi and another.
264-77—In person—Devcobai vs Janabai and others—In person.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—14 casks Bobbins, Hajee Esmail Jaitha and Sons ; 10 bales window glass, and 12 cases published plate glass, and 1 case hardware Darbaw Curseljee
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Australia s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee,

FOR GLASGOW.

India —25 crses ginger winc, Sorabjee and Eduljee,

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, October 10.

Lieuts F G T Welch, Wing Officer 16th N I, and W J Orr, Qr Mr 25th N L I, are permitted to exchange appointments.

The Inspective Veterinary Surgeon is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.

The undermention d officers are directed to join the classes for Garrison Instruction which will be formed at Poona and Mhow on the 1st prox :—

The Poona Class.

11th Foot, Sub-Lieuts T C Briggs, and E T Stanley ; 66th Foot. Lieut C S Adams ; 83rd do., Lieut J M Johnstone ; Poona Horse, Capt J Philips ; Sappers and Miners, Capt H Mullins ; 12th Regt N I, Lieut R Sadler.

The Mhow Class.

17th Foot, Capt R H Dunning ; 3rd Light Cavalry, Capt M Mayne ; Centre Indian Horse, Capt A H S Neill ; 23rd Regt N L I, Capt C H P Ducat ; 26th Regt N I, Lieut A A Pearson.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Major R E Franks, 81 Foot, from date of embarkation to England, to appear before a medical board.

23rd Foot—Sub-Lieut W Wrately (attached to Poona Horse) to Bombay, from date of departure, for 40 days, to study the native language.

General List—Capt C J A Yeiss, Wing Officer 26th N I, from 10th to 29th October, on private affairs.

The leave granted to Col C A Moyle, Staff Corps, Commdt As regards G G O C of the 6th inst, is to have effect from the 27th Sept.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are placed at the disposal of Government in the General Department :—Surgeons C W McsRury, F R C S, and W A Barren.

The undermentioned gentlemen having been selected as Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteer Corps, under the provisions of amended para 47, section V, page 9, of the Regulations for the Volunteer Forces in India, are appointed accordingly :—

To be Captain, L E H Brock.

To be Lieutenants, G D Henry, C M Pevan, R L Trevithick.

To be Sub-Lieutenants, J Garratt, S Brooks.

Lieut G H Elliott, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The Services of Major J H Retford, R E, are placed at the disposal of the P W Department for employment under the Govt of India.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, in Staff Corps, to be Majors from the date specified :

Captains R I Crawford and W R Trevelyan, 4th Oct 1877.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service in Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified :

Captain G C Sartorius, 1st October 1877.

Lieut-Colonel A McKenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Surgeon-Major A Gamack, A M, M D, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe on Medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Captain C Curtois, 5th Regt Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

G O No 631, dated 26th September 1877, is cancelled.

With reference to G G O No. 610 of 1877, the number of Clerks allowed for the arsenal at Kurrachee is five, and not four, as therein notified.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant His Lordship the Right Rev Pr L G Mylne Bishop of Bombay, leave of absence to proceed to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain J Grant, Superintendent of His Highness the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, at his own request.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Kennedy, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kaladei, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

Dr Dossbhai Pestonji, Honorary Magistrate in the District of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Surat.

Mr H J Parsons, Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Azam Krishnaji Mahadeo, Head Karkun of Dohad in the Panch Mals District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Panch Mahals.

Azam Jairam Khushaji and Azam Bhogesh Bhimaji, Acting Head Karkuns in the Assistant Collectors at Rahuri and Newasa respectively, in the District of Ahmednagar, are appointed to be Magistrates of the Third Class in the Ahmednagar District.

Captain J Humfrey, District Superintendent of Police, Broach, is allowed furlough to India for six months from the 1st inst.

Mr A M Dantem, Port Canara Subordinate Judge at Belgaum, is specially appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Belgaum.

Major T Treuse, on casual leave duty at Sholapur, is appointed, as a special case, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Sholapur.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made consequent on the retirement from the service of Rao Saheb Mayaram Sumbunath, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad Sub-Division :—

Rao Saheb Motiram Rajaram, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira Sub-Division, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad Sub-Division.

Rao Saheb Gopalji Gulabbhoy Desai, Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat Sub-Division, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira Sub-Division.

Mr Janardro Gowrishankar Shastri to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach Sub-Division.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Government Notification dated 10th ult, H E the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G C Whitworth substantive pro tem Under Secretary to Government, P W Department, for relief purposes, during the absence of Mr C G W W Macpherson, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions, with effect from the 30th August 1877, in succession to Major-General Kennedy, R E, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India :—

Colonel G J Merriman, RE, to be Chief Engineer, first Class.

Colonel H F Hance ck, RE, to be Chief Engineer, Second Class.

Mr J H E Hart to be Chief Engineer, Third Class.

Mr F R Griffith to be Superintending Engineer, Third Grade.

Major H H Lee, R E, to be Executive Engineer, First Grade.

Captain M J Macartney, R E, to be Executive Engineer, Second Grade.

Mr J C Pottinger to be Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

Mr Gopal Rowjee Tiluck to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

Lieutenant C L Young, R E, to be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon W A Barren to act as Civil Surgeon of Tanna during the absence of Dr Bonstead, or until further orders.

Surgeon C W Mackury to be Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Konkan Registration District, vice Dr Macalister, deceased.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, 6th October 1877.)

Privilege leave of absence for six weeks is granted to Surgeon D D Cunningham, M B, Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with effect from the 24th instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

NEW PATENTS.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been recently filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department :—

Mr B W Blood, Executive Engineer, Rajputana State Railway, residing at Jeypur, for a self-acting adjustment for expansion and contraction of railway and other metal wires.

Mr H B Harrison, of Calcutta, merchant and agent, and Mr C E Stewart, of Calcutta, mechanical engineer, for improvements in hydraulic presses for pressing and baling hides, cloth, bags, cotton piece-goods and such like similar materials as do not require to be confined in closed boxes.

Mr A H Wallis, of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Manton and Company, gunmakers, Calcutta, for an improved canteen.

Mr J B Blythe, of Bordeaux, France, for improvements in treating wood and vegetable fibre in general to preserve same from decay and in apparatus employed therein.

Mr C A Jebens, a native of Hamburg, in Germany, at present in Calcutta, for an improvement in the planting, transporting and tran planting from and into nurseries, pots or any other vessels, and the open ground or any other soil, of seeds seedling, and all parts of plants and all plants generally with-ut injury to roots, on impeding the growth of any other parts of plants.

His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has directed that administration of famine relief shall be a branch of the business of the Public Works Department, Mr C E Bernard, C S I, is transferred to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, from the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department to the Public Works Department.

The following temporary appointments are made in the Mysore Commission :—

Mr L Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, to be an Additional Sessions Judge for the Nundydroog Division.

Captain F H T G Cumming, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 1st class, Bangalore District.

Major C B Blair, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 3rd class, Shimoga District.

Captain J H L Greenfield, Officiating Commandant, Deolee Irregular Force, to officiate as Commandant of the Mhairwara Battalion.

The following extract from Logimental order, dated 17th August is confirmed :—Lieut O Moore Creagh, Adjutant Mhairwara Battalion, assumed command of that Corps in addition to his other duties with effect from the 17th August, vice Major Gunning proceeding on furlough.

Surgeon R Caldecott, 1st Regt Central India Horse, to officiate temporarily as Residency Surgeon, Indore.

Surgeon J E Fergus on, 24 h Bombay N I, to be in temporary medical charge of the 1st Regt Central India Horse and Western Malwa Political Agency, in addition to his other duties.

Surgeon D F Keegan, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, to officiate as Residency Surgeon, Indore, from the date of taking over charge from Dr Caldecott.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Stuart Colvin Bayley, C S I, to be pro tempore Personal Assistant to His Excellency the Viceroy for famine affairs.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much gratification in announcing that the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Birthday, to appoint Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to be Honorary Colonel of the 10th Bengal Lancers.

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, 1st class Veterinary Surgeon G

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

CHINA AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Chinese Minister, replying to a deputation of Quakers which waited on him to-day, said great stress upon opium smoking, and not the *Lekin* taxes, which, he said, were moderate, being the cause of the impoverishment of the Chinese and of their not being able in consequence to purchase goods of foreign manufacture. The Chinese Government, he said, intended to introduce prohibitive measures, and he thought it desirable to dissuade the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce from opposing the ratification of the Chefoo Convention.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The Indian troopship Euphrates passed the Suez Canal, outward bound to Bombay, to-day.

THE FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

A Russian official despatch states, that in consequence of the operations on the 2nd and 3rd instant, and of the Russians having occupied new positions, Ahmed Muktar Pasha, on the night of the 9th instant, abandoned his positions, including Kisiltepe. The Russians are in active pursuit, and have advanced their positions.

THE WEATHER IN BULGARIA.

Torrents of rain are falling in Bulgaria, and the Danube is rising.

The Sultan, on the occasion of the feast of Bairam, sent congratulations to his Commanders, and said he hoped for the early conclusion of a peace which would be advantageous to Turkey.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Chefket Pasha, conveying a fresh store of provisions and munition of war, has effected a junction with Osman Pasha.

The valley of the Vid has been cleared of Russian troops.

Suleiman Pasha has established his headquarters at Kadikoi, where there are large masses of troops.

A reconnitring party from Rustchuk have found that Russian troops have been stationed at Pyrgos.

LONDON, Oct. 10, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been quieter.	
Exchange on India, 60 days sight ..	1-9
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¾
4½ per cent. do.	91¾
5 per cent. do.	90
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	95⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105
Bar Silver.....	55½

About £75,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

Arrivals—General Domville and, Carrie Clark.

Departures—Burgos, Shadivan, and Italia.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit.
	H. M.	H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	11th—10 50 a.m.	1 0
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	11th—2 30 p.m.	0 49
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	11th—12 16 p.m.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	11th—1 22 p.m.	nil.
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	11th— 2 47 p.m.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (nil.) ..		
„ Singapore (perfect) ..	11th—5 10 p.m.	2 3
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max.		Min.	
	Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	3	57	0	5
„ Galle	0	0	0	0
„ Kurrachee ..	0	16	0	1
„ Madras	4	7	0	25

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 11.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5.40 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. max. 85, min. 74, W. B. 79, bar 29·86. Fall of rain 7 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy unsettled, wind S. E. to S. W., ther. 81, bar. 30·5. Fall of rain 1 inch.

MANGALORE, 6 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., S.W.

TUTICORIN, 3·50 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S., ther. 88, bar. 29·85.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. E. light, ther. 87.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....ls. 9¼d.		Per Rs.
Do. at 6 months' sight..ls. 9 11-16d.		„
Credits, „ „ „ ...ls. 9¾ to 11-16d.		„
Documents, „ „ „ ...ls. 9¾d.		„

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12
Single Copy.....As. 4

THE Russian version of the results of last week's fighting in Armenia may be accepted as accurate, and it shows that the Turkish general must have made a slight mistake in supposing he had won a "complete victory;" for his army has now abandoned the positions it won at the end of August, and is in full retreat. For the first time in this war, too, we hear of "an active pursuit by the victors." This defeat will quickly reduce the strength of Ahmed Mukhtar's army, which consists in great part of irregulars, who only care to remain on active service so long as they can get plenty of plunder.

WE hear that the G. I. P. Railway authorities have now been permitted by the Government to cancel all restrictions on goods traffic, and to book grain freely to all stations without giving a preference to consignments for the famine districts. Indeed, it has become difficult to determine where the famine districts are now. Probably prices are as high in Bombay as anywhere else.

WITH reference to our remarks in yesterday's issue concerning the supply of charts to the nautical public, we are glad to hear that our suggestion is being already carried out. We learn that Mr. Carrington, the Chief Civil Assistant of the Marine Survey of India, has been deputed to Bombay to examine the whole of the stock of charts and other nautical publications, and has been ordered to forward to the Government of India a full report of their value for the purposes of navigation. We may trust, therefore, that better arrangements will in future be made by the Marine authorities here, not only for the issue of the latest corrected charts, but also that they may be readily purchased and at reasonable prices.

THE *Englishman* hears that Colonel O. Burne, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, will return to his appointment at the India Office in march next, and that his successor will probably be Colonel Colley, should the latter officer not accept the appointment at the Staff College in England, which has been offered to him.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that the Bishop of Bombay, after reaching Aden, "will proceed, not to Europe, but to Ceylon, returning thence to Bombay. It is hoped that the double sea journey will quite set Dr. Mylne up, and render it unnecessary to think of the voyage home, which is the usual sequel of a bad case of Bombay remittent fever. The Bishop, I understand, is anxious to reserve his leave privileges for the Pan Anglican Synod next year, which is likely to give the Indian prelates considerable matter for reflection." We believe that this journey was abandoned in favour of one to the Mediterranean.

THE Lucknow paper says that a general court-martial assembled there on the first instant, for the trial of an officer of the 6th Native Infantry, upon a number of charges of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, including one of having offered personal indignities to the General Commanding at Lucknow.

A MAN has been going about for some time past both in England, Europe, and America, representing himself to be Lord Ogilvy, of the 10th Hussars, and son of the Earl of Airlie, and has been so successful in his swindle that he has obtained considerable sums of money and other property by the false pretence. On more than one occasion, he is said to have been exposed only just in time to prevent his consummating an excellent marriage—excellent so far as the lady being of good position and possessed of a fortune. At length the impostor's doings have become so outrageously impudent that the Earl of Airlie has requested the English papers to make known the following fact, viz :—that the real Lord Ogilvy is in India, and has been here since the beginning of the present year, with his regiment, the 10th Hussars.

THE Governor General in Council has been pleased to change the designation of Mr. W. W. Hunter, L.L.D., from Director General of Statistics to the Government of India, to that of Director General of Gazetteers.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Henri de Closets as Vice-Consul for France at Madras.

THE *World* is told that Mr. Val Prinsep's picture of the Empress's proclamation in India is to be thirty-six feet long. It is to be painted entirely in England from studies made on the spot. Mr. Prinsep has had a curious difficulty with the native princes who are to compose his groups. These potentates, who assembled at Delhi from remote parts, have sometimes been photographed, but never before painted, and after about half a minute's *seance* they not unfrequently walk off, in the full conviction that all their troubles are over. Thereupon Mr. Prinsep, pallette in hand, follows them into their respective dominions.

THE *Whitehall Review* :—"Captain the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, Grenadier Guards, the newly-appointed Military Attache at Berlin, goes out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, much to the annoyance of his regiment, his appointment being what is known as a qualifying one. He owes his selection alike to family interest, position, and ability. By family he is connected with Lord Odo Russell, our Ambassador at the German Court; thus his social position is such as to strongly recommend him at Berlin; whilst the fact of his having passed through the Staff College at Sandhurst with credit gives ample proof of his capabilities in a military point of view. Had Captain Villiers remained in India he would have obtained an important appointment on Lord Lytton's staff."

THE Conservatives have a very doughty champion in Darlington, Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles. Here is an extract from a speech which he made there recently :—"Now let them try and ascertain whether there were any rights of England menaced by this war. He thought there were. We have a country—India—which had been called the brightest gem in the English crown; India had for its first line Beloochistan and Affghanistan, for its second Persia, and in the third stood Turkey. Turkey was the barrier of India. If Turkey went, Beloochistan and Affghanistan would go with her. She was the outside shell of that kernel we call India, and once that shell pierced it was only a question of time when we lost India. But not only that —all the roads to India were through Turkey, whether you went by water or by land. Turkey was a material barrier—the outpost to the great defence of India; and when Turkey went the material barrier of India was gone. But she was far more—a moral barrier. The Sultan was the head of all the Mahomedans in the world, and in India we had 40,000,000 of Mahomedan subjects. Of these 47,000 belonged to our army, and were the best and brightest and most reliable soldiers we have. He said that when Turkey was menaced it was our rule in India that we menaced, and that when Turkey was attacked it was England that was attacked. There was no doubt that Turkey was ill-governed. But was there any country in the world of which the Goverment was perfect? Why, even our own was not perfect. For the last 800 years we had been trying to improve it!"

THE *World* says :—"I daresay the most extraordinary invention is that of the Nausal, the prospecting vessel which I received yesterday from Paris. The Nausal is simply a ship which, according to its Archimedes, will go from London to New York in three days. No coal! no steam! The ship will be propelled by a force of 32,000 *atmospheres!* This powerful new *moteur* will be supplied by the gases of explosives, which will be fired by an enormous revolving gun, placed in the stern of the ship. The speed will be the more considerable as the explosions are greater in violence and frequency. How pleasant it will be to travel like Zazel, *à coups de canon*, across the ocean!

AMONG all manner of vague rumours and doubtful criticism it is a relief to light upon a bit of solid fact. Such, terrible as is the estimate, is the following official statement of the number of Russian killed and wounded in recent actions :—

	Officers.	Men.
General Gourko's Expedition.....	43 ...	947
Bulgarian Legion at Eski Saghra ...	18 ...	520
Before Nikopol, July 15	31 ...	1,290
First Battle of Plevna	74 ...	3,771
Second Battle of Plevna	169 ...	7,136
Total.....	335	13,664

SIR P. COLQUHOUN writes to the *Times* that Osman Pasha is a native of Armassia, in Asia Minor, born in 1832-3, and educated in the Military School of Constantinople. He has never been in Europe, except European Turkey, but speaks little French. He is tall, of spare figure, and somewhat delicate in health, active and intelligent, and attentive to his duties. He inquires personally into every detail of his army and its tactics, directing the mode in which they are to be executed. He possesses urbane and agreeable manners, and is a favourite with his friends and intimate acquaintances.

THE military critic of the *Times*, whose articles on the war are as far superior to those of other English critics as the descriptive letters of Mr. Forbes and his colleagues in the *Daily News* are to those of other special correspondents, remarks that in this war, "contrary to all former experience, the advantage of occupying earthworks and acting on the defensive has been found to be great. But it is an advantage which has been due not to the innate virtue of the defensive, but to the incapacity for manœuvre exhibited by the assailant Generals."

THE *Daily News'* correspondent, writing from Bucharest, Sept. 16, says that the campaign against Plevna has been a severe one for newspaper correspondents. "A correspondent, the brother of the famous artist, Verastchagin, has been killed. The great artist himself, as is well known, is seriously wounded. Two more correspondents—one representing the *Scotsman*, and the other the St. *Petersburg Exchange Gazette*—have been wounded; while others—nearly all —come back seriously ill, or completely knocked up. A correspondent of the *Times* has succumbed to the unhealthy weather. The day the attack began on Plevna he was for several hours at the point of death, but happily now is out of danger. Lieutenant von Huhn, a Prussian military correspondent for a German paper, has just returned very ill. Severe though the campaign has been to correspondents, it has not been so fatal as that of Servia, in which, out of twenty who were at the front, three were killed and one wounded."

FROM the Shipka Pass the *Times'* special correspondent with the Turkish army writes :—"On Saturday, Sept. 15, I was present at the heavy bombardment between the Russian and Turkish forts. The Russian position is apparently impregnable from this side. Suleiman sits in his tent all day and sends his men, without apparent plan or method, to be dashed to pieces against this. It is sickening to see brave men cut down literally by thousands by shrapnel. Fever has at length broken out in the camp, and every house in Kezanlik is a hospital. The place reeks with fever stench. I have 4,000 wounded to pass under my own eyes. All the country from Shipka to Yeni Saghra can only be ridden over with camphor in the mouth. Dead bodies line the road, the fields, and gardens. At Yeni Saghra within a hundred yards of our tents, were from four to six hundred unburied dead, relics of the battle there some weeks ago. I may mention a fact which, after conference with a colleague, I have hitherto suppressed, to save his life. The women who were brought into Shumla wounded, and shown to this correspondent, confessed to him that they were attacked by Bulgarians, not by Cossacks, but were told to say it was by the latter. Ahmed Vefik Pasha telegraphs from Adrianople that 56 Bulgarians, sentenced to death by the military authorities for treason, have been hanged throughout the province within the short space of three days. This confirms the view that the new Governor is unwilling, or powerless, to carry out the policy of clemency which he was believed to have been sent especially to carry out by the recommendation of the English Ambassador."

THE *Times* :—The situation is full of a terrible interest. The Russians are making ready for a winter campaign. General Todleben has left St. Petersburg for the seat of war. Supplies of warm clothing have been ordered for the men. To guard the passages across the Danube, strong bridge-heads are being constructed at Matchin, Hirsova, Nikopol, and Sistova. The first two will secure the passage across the river into the Dobrudscha, the last two that into Bulgaria; and this precaution is certainly on the right side. At the same time, the Russian Armies in Bulgaria still possess the enormous strategical advantage of occupying an interior position between the divided forces of their opponents. Except that as yet no Moltke has appeared, and but for the moral effect of the failure of the attack upon Plevna, the Russian Armies in Bulgaria are much in the same position as were those of Germany in France when the Bavarians had been beaten, and Aurelles de Paladine was believed to be advancing to raise the investment of Paris. Then Prince Frederick Charles hurried his battalions from Metz, and threw them between the French columns on the Loire and the circle of troops that the Crown Prince held tight round the capital. The relieving army was driven back shattered, and Paris fell. But is there a Crown Prince or a Prince Frederick Charles in the Armies of the Czar?

THE Roumanian population is becoming intensely embittered against the Turks, and the feeling is very warlike among all classes of the population. The calls for the Militia and Reserves to take the field are being promptly answered, and the men are said to come forward with an apparent purpose to emulate the bravery of their comrades at Plevna. The 2nd Roumanian Chasseur Battalion, which took part in the assault on the great redoubt, went into the battle 700 strong, and is said to have come out with only 100 men unhurt.

IN the course of an interesting account of the battle of Kizil Tipe, a correspondent of the *Times* with the Russian army says :—"Every one agreed that the soldiers on both sides behaved splendidly, but that there was a want of method and order in the direction of our movements. The generalship of the Turks was so much admired that this by itself is taken as a proof that the real commander must be an Englishman. It is the old story which I hear everywhere. The only Russian who tried to atone for this insulting manner in which this statement is made to me said, 'No, I don't believe that these are English Generals, for the English tatics are old fashioned, and English Generals know nothing of modern tactics.' Each General tries to make people believe that he is really fighting against the English, because it gives him more glory. General Tergukassoff asserts that Sir Arnold Kemball has been commanding the Turkish forces opposed to him; and in each detachment I hear of the numbers of Englishmen with the enemy. At one place I was told that the quantities of tea which had been taken from the Turks all of English manufacture, given to the Turks by the English. I asked to see them, and was shown some Winchester magazine rifles, and some Martini-Peabody rifles, both of American manufacture. I was told at one camp that large bundles of paper money had been taken from the Turks all stamped on the back by the Bank of England. This was so important that I asked to see the money. It was the new Turkish paper currency, stamped on the back, as usual, 'Banque Ottomane.' My informants could not read French, but, seeing that the letters were the same as English ones, they jumped to the conclusion. There is an idea here that all the Turkish arms come from England, although the cannon are mostly by Krupp and the rifles from America. The authorities seem to believe that our great manufacturers are in the habit of supplying any quantity of arms and ammunition, all for nothing. Some say it is the Government which does this, forgetting that England is different from Russia, and that with us it is impossible even for those highest in authority to 'cook' the Budget seriously without being found out. 'Then, where do they get all their money? Where do these tens of thousands of men come from at places where we suppposed them weak? How have they such great supplies of guns; how can they spend so recklessly their ammunition when many of our men have only flint-locks? It must be the English who do all this.'"

THE Russians do not, writes the *Times'* correspondent at the Imperial head-quarters in Bulgaria, push their artillery far enough forward to make it effective in supporting the advance of their infantry against earthworks at long range, and in distracting the attention of the enemy from the task of repelling the advance of the approaching Russian Infantry, the Turks are concealed until the last moment, and if the Russian artillery were pushed within close range, and opened with shrapnel at the critical time, it would relieve the fearful pressure upon the Infantry attacking the Turkish intrenchments. But where men are equally brave, and one side has earthworks, and the other nothing to help them, the result is obvious. The chief Russian Generals and their Staff do not keep well enough to the front to be thoroughly informed of what is actually going on at any particular moment. This is not the result of any desire to avoid danger, but proceeds simply from unwieldiness and not being accustomed to move about on horseback. There is no more easy carriage around the different head-quarters. A stranger visiting the armies in Bulgaria would naturally conclude that there was an Emperor with each Army Corps. All this prevents that freedom of action which should characterize a general Staff, who do all the hard work, whilst the rest are generally ornamental. The Russian Field and Line are good enough for any purposes desired: but the Staff Departments need a most trenchant reconstruction. At Lovatz there was a different state of affairs. Everything was pushed up and held well in hand, and the consequence was that a very strong position, bravely defended, was captured with comparatively small loss. I know it is an unpopular task to attack the Staff Departments to which the correspondent has to look for favours; but justice demands that the brave and efficient Line, which is generally frowned upon by the gorgeous Staffs of an Army, should be properly placed before the world, and the blame laid where it justly belongs—upon the gay and untained uniforms of the chief Staff officers of the Russian Army. Individually they are brave fellows, but the system of discipline is lax. Luxury, comparatively speaking, reigns where there should be stern realities, and the result is inefficiency in time of action. The consequence of the unweildiness of the general Staff is that Staff officers do not accompany the various bodies of troops sent on special missions, returning at intervals to report from actual observation the progress of affairs; and, therefore, there is a want of that central direction which can only be attained by a numerous, mobile, and experienced Staff, which would act like so many fingers moving the pieces on the chess board of battle, with the commanding General as the wrists of the organization.

MDME. TASCA'S COMPANY.

ON Wednesday night, and again last night, Mdme. Tasca's Company appeared at Morley Hall, Colaba, before a soldier audience. On each occasion there was a good attendance, and the performances were thoroughly successful. The programmes for the two evenings were entirely different, except in the particular that the same performers appeared, and in respect of Mr. Morris's Protean entertainment which formed the connecting link between the first and second parts. On each evening, Miss Meyer and Mr. Plumpton sang separately and in company, Madame Tasca played three solos on the pianoforte, Mr. Morris gave his seven distinct changes of character and costume, and the performance closed with an amusing operetta. The company will appear at the Town Hall for the second time this season on Saturday next.

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

LIST of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of ℔ one Pallee will carry in Rs.	℔ one Rupee buys	Names.	No. of Pallee Candy	℔ one Candy in Rs.
WHEAT—			RICE—		
Khundwa	21	42 to 47	Jeerasal	2	55
Pisi	36	36	Bengal	2½	52
Bunsi	24	58	Inferior quality ..	2	50
			Patni	3	43 to 44
GRAM—					
Jumbooni	5	43	Coodoo—		
Gwal	33	37 to 38	Kangoora	33	41
Surti	21	28	Gujari	33	37
Kurrachee	31	32	Rawapore	33	37
			Mug—		
BAJREE—			Cutchee	2½	50
Mulkapuri	24	43	Kurrachee	2½	49
Kurrachee	3	35	DALS—		
JOWAREE—			Surti Toor dal.	2½	55 to 57
Dry ditto	5½	26	Dry ditto	2½	38
Surati	24	31 to 33	Gram dal	2½	38

4 seers make 1 pallie, 17 pallies make 1 ghanee, and 8 ghanees make 1 candy.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

IT is frequently remarked by those who have retired some time since from the army that the discipline of the Service is not what it used to be. For a while I put such comments down to the licensed grumbling of "the Senior," to the gossip of "the Rag," or to the perpetual tendency of a decaying generation to glorify the days of their youthful vigour. But now, much against my will, and after diligent research into facts, I am compelled to admit that the discipline of the British Service is not what it was, and very far from what it should be. It may be asked, how do I arrive at this conclusion? Discipline is a quality difficult to define. Without it a soldier is valueless. It is the blind unhesitating subordination of an inferior to a superior. It has many outward indications, of which the chief are regularity, decorum, and respect. In a family, if a son treat his father with indifference, if the servants are slovenly in their dress, careless in their manners, the visitor says at once that the household is but an ill-disciplined one. Even so with the military observer. If the soldier is careless in showing outward respect for his officer, if he feels but a slack regard for the necessary rules of military etiquette, then most assuredly is the discipline of the body to which he belongs considerably below par. The French army affords a striking illustration of the truth of this dogma. It needed no soldiers' education to show the merest tourist that the overbearing of the French soldiery was most defective. The great war came, and then the bad spirit in the service was brought to light with disastrous result. Once the British army was considered the best disciplined in Europe. I speak not without caution. But of this I am very sure, that it cannot compare with that obtaining at this minute in the Prussian ranks. The consequences of the decline may be very serious. The falling off admits, unfortunately, of no doubt. To look no further than to the multitude of courts-martial, to the number of entries in defaulters' books of crimes of insubordination, to the outbreak in the 19th Hussars, is to find evidence enough. But go to Aldershot, Woolwich, or to other military centres with an armed party, you may count on your fingers the number of men who will stand at attention as you pass. See, there is the church. A regiment is attending divine service. A score of men have contrived to avoid entering, and play the fool outside. Go through the lines, through the town, in uniform. How many men will you have to pull up for passing you without saluting? I should be unwilling to trust to my own observation and experience uncorroborated on this point. But it has been confirmed in every quarter to which I have addressed myself, and *inter alia* by a well-known Staff Officer at Aldershot, who, being married, has to pass through the town on his way home, and who assures me that so little heed do men take of his uniform that he has quite given up taking notice of their not saluting. To commit a grave error, an offence on the army, but with this we have no concern. The fact remains. It is a most serious one. Again, is there an infantry officer who does not know that a cavalry man will frequently endeavour to pass him without notice; has not many a linesman going or returning from a levée, or otherwise on duty in London, noticed this of the guards? These are the outward indications that the discipline of the British army is fast degenerating. Unless a sharp and decisive remedy be applied, our next great campaign will record its fatal course. To what is it owing? To short service, say some. But that is impossible, seeing that the German has but one half the time with his regiment. No; it is owing entirely to the carelessness of the officers themselves. Unless they are far more jealous of their rights, more watchful of their dignity than at present; unless stringent orders are issued on the subject, and severe punishment meted out to offenders, the evil will soon become too deep-seated for removal. There is yet time to repair the gap already, and those who look to the well-being of the army will apply themselves vigorously thereto.

On Sunday the first Indian relief of the season sails from Portsmouth. The Euphrates bears a smart regiment to the East—the 2nd battalion of the 8th King's, under Lieut.-Colonel Barry Drew. A better commanding officer, a kinder man, does not exist, and it would be impossible that the regiment under him should be otherwise than perfect. In a sense superior to the average of his colleagues, Colonel Barry Drew is the father of the regiment. He treats it with paternal care and affection. The officers are "my boys;" the men "my children." There is not an individual in the battalion who would venture to say one word against the chief, not one who has not to be grateful for some special act of kindness. Happy the young soldier who falls under such a Colonel. If an officer, he is helped forward in his career; he is not kept back from staff employment by considerations. If a private, he is encouraged to steadiness and guided by a firm impartial hand. The strength of the King's is 21 officers, 45 sergeants, 17 drummers, and 771 privates. The officers, in addition to Colonel Barry Drew, going with the battalions are as follows:—Major E. Tanner, Captains J. Dawson, S. G. Loury, E. Jervis, B. F. Handy, N. Short; Lieutenants A. A. Luck, J.M. Taylor, W. R. Orme, J.W. Ward, L. S. Mellor, H. A. Fletcher, H. de Montmorency, P. Schletter, E. L. Marsey, A. G. Banning, H. Balfour; Lieut. and Adjutant F. G. Whalley, Quartermaster Spencer, and Surgeon Major Wilson.

The distinctions borne on the colours of a regiment usually afford some idea of its past achievements, but of the 8th King's this is not altogether the case. Raised in 1684 by Robert Lord Ferrers, of Chartly, in the cause of the Crown against the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, it was for well nigh a century uninterruptedly employed in warlike operations. Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde, Tournay, Malplaquet, Dettingen, Fontenoy, Aboukir and Alexandria are names engraved and recorded on the regimental plate. They comprise volumes of glorious history. Yet the later achievements of Martinique, Niagara, Delhi, and Lucknow alone show on the regimental colour of the King's. It is a natural grievance of the corps that the example of these ancient glories have held up as an encouragement to its later members to deserve equally well of their country, and so long as colours are tolerated at all, it is difficult to understand why the King's and the other regiments which took part in those momentous struggles, to say nothing of internal service at Carrickfergus, at the battle of the Boyne, at the sieges of Limerick, Cork, and Kinsale, at Dumblain, Falkirk and Culloden, should not be permitted to glorify and perpetuate their memory.

It may seem a long history of a single regiment, but I cannot yet leave the 2nd battalion of King's to their ten years' service on Indian soil, without mentioning the new head-gear they carry with them. It is the latest novelty in military equipment, a very neat helmet of felt, with which the whole army, except the cavalry and guards, will be forthwith provided. It is called by some the German "pickelhaube." In reality it resembles it but very slightly. The "pickelhaube" is of shiny leather and very heavy. This of felt and very light—fourteen ounces. The defects of our innovation lie in its doubtful durability, in the effect on it of rain and moisture; but whatever its defects, they are as nothing compared to the joy of every soldier at the final execution of the hideous, useless, cumbrous, costly, unbearable shako. Two years hence and it will be no more seen. I have given the weight of the new helmet. Does the price interest any one? If so, I may add that contractors have informed me that they are willing to supply it wholesale at 8s. 6d., including the badge and chain.

A thousand welcomes home to H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. To day he returns to Gloucester House, to the great joy of the candidates for the appointments I mentioned last week. Yet I grieve to say that the Duke is not much better for his sojourn at Homburg. Indeed, so ailing is he still that a general inspection and grand review at Portsmouth, long contemplated, has had to be finally abandoned.

The vacancies the New Warrant will cause in the Foot Guards, I have already detailed. But no retirement could be more widely hailed than that which has given Colonel Napier Start the command of the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadiers. There is no man, not a commanding officer, who did so much for his regiment and for all ranks in it. It was he who got Shorncliffe substituted as a quarter in lieu of Dublin. Great benefit to the men, and greater still to the women and children, has been and will be his reward. Yet, why repeat all the deeds which are known throughout the Service? Why say more than that Colonel Napier Start will prove a formidable rival in excellence to that officer who is so shortly after the arrival of this letter to disembark in India at the head of his regiment?

It is a novel thing to witness a battle—a real battle, wherein more than twelve thousand of one's countrymen are killed or wounded—from a grand stand. Yet that was how the Czar of Russia witnessed the destruction of his valiant soldiers on the field of Plevna. Personally, he was always known as a humane and sympathetic man, with a morbid dread of assassination. Into this war he was forced by ambitious counsellors. They have learnt a terrible lesson. Can it be that the Emperor has become hardened at the sight of blood? That would be, indeed, a fitting end to the Christian protestations that heralded this ruthless onslaught on the Ottoman Empire. What is to be the end of the war? That question I have asked before. In vain have I sought for an answer. This is positive, that for the present there can be no end. Forty thousand Russians had already succumbed to the incompetence of their leaders. The military might of Russia has been cast in the mire, by a ruined nation, assailed on all sides, and weakened by two years of rebellion and war. Peace under such conditions is impossible. There must be a winter campaign. Yes, what is to be the end? And, confiding Anglo-Indian investor, ask yourself, "who is to pay?"

The return of the 11th Hussars is eagerly awaited. They are to be the crack regiment of light cavalry during their period of home service. Since the 10th left, there has been no regiment distinguished either in the field or in quarters. Of the cavalry brigade at the summer camp most sinister reports have been circulated. Whether they be true or exaggerated, we certainly want a regiment of cavalry to give tone to messes which in some corps are apt to become too rowdy, to set an example in equipment, and lead the way in strategic and tactical exercises. This is expected of the 11th at head-quarters, and I am sure not vainly. Rumour says that they will have at first a good deal of promotion; and it is not likely to be incorrect for the expense of the regiment will not be inconsiderable.

BOMBAY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, we hear, was able to leave Ahmednuggur on Monday for Gunnesh Khind, having recovered from the effects of the slight accident we reported yesterday.

THE Judges of the High Court have issued a sanad to Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, a vakil of the High Court, authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Ahmedabad district.

THE rice harvest at Goa is, according to accounts lately received, only about half the quantity of average years. For this, however, the people are thankful, as there was an imminent prospect a month ago, of the whole crop failing.

WE learn that an agent of the *Banco Ultramarino* has arrived at Goa to open a branch office at Pangim. The establishment of this bank, the want of which was much felt by merchants and traders, will, it is believed, give a new stimulus to that province, and open employment for money which was either buried in the ground or found investment in the banks in Bombay.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 1st October 1877 was Rs. 1,59,56,446, add silver received during the week Rs. 2,901,578. The sum of Rs. 20,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,78,58,024. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 22,84,358 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, a Hindoo named Pragjee Dayabhoy, who is a general merchant and commission agent, carrying on business in the Pydownee Road, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained warrants for the arrest of Cullianchund Heerachund and Bhughdas Bhugwandas, charging them with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of property valued to the extent of Rs. 3,500, alleged to have been delivered by complainant to the accused parties, who have absconded with the property.

BAPUJI HARICHUNDJI, late treasurer of the Huzur treasury at Surat, having been convicted by the Sessions Court of Surat of criminal breach of trust and theft in respect of certain monies of Government, is declared ineligible of serving Government in any capacity in future.

THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CASE.—Sir Charles Sargent sat at the High Court at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to hear the conclusion of Mr. Latham's reply on behalf of the plaintiffs in the above case. Yesterday was the 20th and final hearing of the case. The total costs of the hearing at Rs. 2,000 each day—a moderate estimate—would amount to Rs. 40,000 for both parties. An important application in connection with the interest due to Manockjee Eduljee Curranee, who has lent four lakhs of rupees on the security of the mills, is to be made this (Friday) afternoon.

THE NOTED CAETAN DESILVA.—This noted character was again brought up yesterday on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, with the theft of property, consisting of articles of jewellery, wearing apparel, &c. belonging to Mr. W Gostling, of the value of Rs. 100. He was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to a further term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, which term of imprisonment is to take effect on the expiration of the last sentence. The same prisoner was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court in respect of the theft of property belonging to Dr. Blaney, which is valued at Rs. 735.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE'S ESTATE.—Yesterday afternoon at the High Court, before Sir Charles Sargent Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, on behalf of Jaeejee, widow of the late Pallonjee Pestonjee, of the Adelphi Hotel, moved for an order of the Court for her maintenance and for a sum of Rs. 2,000, for the costs of her defence in the suits brought against her by her step-son, Cowasjee Pallonjee and step-daughter, Dhunbai. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, on behalf of Cowasjee Pallonjee, complained of want of sufficient notice. His Lordship therefore adjourned the hearing of the motion until 3 o'clock to-day (Friday).

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 9th October 1877 was 637, being 75 less than in the preceding week, 323 more than the total of the week ending 10th October 1876, and 311 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 261 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 49·54. There were 196 deaths from remittent fever, which is 24 less than last week and 126 more above the same period last year. There were 16 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 21 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 46, 45, and 67 respectively as compared with 24, 14, and 14 last year.

PROSECUTION FOR BRIBERY.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, assistant assessor and collector of wheel tax on public conveyances, appeared and prosecuted four of his police ramooses for receiving bribes. It appears that it is the duty of the ramooses to look after labour carts and other conveyances, and to find out whether or not they have paid the proper amount of wheel tax. It sometimes occurs that cart-drivers offer bribes to these ramooses, and one of these was charged with the drivers go unmolested. On Wednesday evening the prosecutor found out that certain monies were received by his ramoosees and deposited with a tobacco shop-keeper. With the assistance of the Police, the ramoosees were arrested in the very act of receiving the bribe. Three of the prisoners admitted their guilt; the fourth, however, claimed to be tried, and the evidence in his case being quite conclusive, the Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 40, or two months' imprisonment; the other three were fined Rs. 30 each, or six weeks' imprisonment.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Captain Alexander Campbell, commander of the late ship Feronia, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, on an immediate summons issued by that Magistrate, on an alleged charge of cheating preferred against him by Allibhoy Bhayjee, a Borah merchant, on the following information :—

"I deal in purchases of wrecks of ships. On the 5th September last, I and my partner, Bodul Dossajee, purchased from the auction sale held by Messrs. Crawford & Co. at their rooms, at the direction of Alexander Campbell, the captain of the late ship Feronia, for Rs. 6,100, the wreck of the said ship Feronia, which is said to have been lying stranded abreast of the city of Ulna, three miles off the port of Diu, with the stores and fittings on board the said ship. After the purchase of the said wreck by me and my partner as aforesaid, I and my partner paid the purchase money thereof, and applied to the captain for a letter to the Dewan of

they were going at it again, and I turned away. Soon the cessation of the firing told that it was over, but the second attack was more easily repulsed than the first, and I perceived likewise that the whole Russian attack made from the Radisovo ridge by Krudener and Kriloff was repulsed all along the line. It was inevitable; I foresaw it from the first. The mistakes made and repeated continually by the Russians of sending too few men against such positions, according to old rules made before breech-loading days. In those days a fixed number of men were considered enough to carry a position, and sending more was only increasing the chances of loss, without increasing the chances of success; but the number required to carry a position defended by breech-loaders is about four or five times as great as against muzzle-loaders, a fact which the Russians have not yet learned, but which is all the more important when the breech-loaders are in the hands of soldiers like the Turks.

I will now relate the events which occurred on the Russian extreme left, commanded by Prince Mirzinsky and General Skobeleff. Here the attack was conducted in a very different manner. While the battle was raging in front and to the right of me, it raged with no less fury round the redoubts and on the outer side of the Lovtcha road, but up to the moment of the second repulse of Kriloff, Skobeleff had not yet made his assault. He had well prepared the ground, however. At four o'clock he had brought down a twenty-piece of artillery to the spur of the ridge overlooking Plevna. Not more than a thousand yards distant from the redoubt, I saw an immense volume of smoke rising, and heard a terrible thunder, which was not more than five or six hundred yards away on my left. It was evident that Skobeleff, risking his artillery in this advanced position, was determined to make a desperate effort to capture the redoubt in front of him.

I have already described the positions here, and now only need refer to them to make the description understood. The redoubt Skobeleff was attacking was a double redoubt in the bend of the Lovtcha road down near Plevna. He had advanced his troops down the slope of the mountain to within easy range. As the Turks immediately opened fire upon him from the redoubt he returned the fire with a coolness and precision, putting his men under cover as much as possible, his cannon pouring a steady stream of shell and canister into the redoubt as well. In fact he caused his cannon so much that several pieces have been spoiled. He had evidently determined to risk everything to capture this redoubt, and if Plevna were not taken it would not be his fault. For three hours he kept up this fight, after Kriloff's second repulse, the Turkish fire having somewhat relaxed, dominated by the Russian, he thought the moment had come for making the assault.

He had four regiments of the line, and four battalions of sharp-shooters. Still keeping up his murderous fire, he formed under its cover two regiments, the Vladimirski and the Zoczolski, in the little hollow at the foot of the low hill on which was built the redoubt, together with two battalions of sharpshooters, not more than twelve hundred yards from the scarp. Then placing himself in the best position for watching the result, he ceased fire and ordered the advance. He ordered the assaulting party not to fire, and they rushed forward with their guns on their shoulders, with music playing and banners flying, and disappeared in the fog and smoke. Skobeleff is the only general who places himself near enough to feel the pulse of a battle. The advancing columns were indistinctly seen, a dark mass in the fog and smoke. Feeling the result, every throb of the battle, he saw this line begin to waver and hesitate. Upon the instant he hurled forward a rival regiment to support, and again watched the result. This new force carried the mass further on with its momentum, but the Turkish redoubt flamed and smoked, and poured forth such a torrent of bullets that the line was again shaken. Skobeleff stood in this shower of balls unhurt. All his escort were killed or wounded, even to the little Kirghiz, who received a bullet in the shoulder. Again he saw the line hesitate and waver, and he flung his fourth and last regiment, the Libansky, on the glacis. Again this new wave carried the preceding ones forward, until they were almost on the scarp; but that deadly shower of bullets poured upon them; men dropped by hundreds, and the result still remained doubtful. The line once more wavered and hesitated. Not a moment was to be lost, if the redoubt was to be carried.

Skobeleff had now only two battalions of sharpshooters left, the best in his detachments. Putting himself at the head of these, he dashed forward on horseback. He picked up the stragglers; he reached the wavering, fluctuating mass, and gave it the inspiration of his own courage and instruction. He picked the whole mass up and carried it forward with a rush and a cheer. Before he doubt was a mass of flame and smoke, from which screams, shouts, and cries of agony and defiance arose, with the deep mouthed bellowing of the cannon, and above all the steady, awful crash of that deadly rifle fire. Skobeleff's sword was cut in two in the middle. Then a moment later when just on the point of leaping the ditch, horse and man rolled together to the ground, the horse dead or wounded, the rider untouched. He sprang to his feet with a shout, then with a formidable, savage yell the whole mass of men streamed over the ditch, over the scarp and counter-scarp, over the parapet, and swept into the redoubt like a hurricane. Their bayonets made short work of the Turks still remaining. The joyous cheer told that the redoubt was captured, and that at last one of the defences of Plevna was in the hands of the Russians.

Having seen as much as I have seen of the Turkish infantry fire from behind trenches and walls, I thought it was beyond flesh and blood to break it, a belief which had been strengthened by Kriloff's repulse, which I had just witnessed. Skobeleff proved the contrary, but at what a sacrifice! In that short rush of a few hundred yards, three thousand men had been left on the hill-side on the glacis, the scarp, and the ditch—one-fourth of his whole force. I believe that Skobeleff looks upon such attacks upon positions as almost criminal, and disapproved highly the whole plan of attack on Plevna; but he believes that if an attack is to be made it can only be done in this manner, and that, although the loss of men may be great, it is better that the loss should be incurred and the victory won, than half the loss with a certainty of defeat. Skobeleff seems to be the only one among the Russian generals who has studied the American war with profit. He knows it by heart, and it will be seen by those who have studied the great civil war, that in this assault Skobeleff followed the plan of the American generals on both sides when attempting to carry such positions, to follow up the assaulting column with fresh troops without waiting for the first column to be repulsed. If the troops prove too strong for the first column, then reinforcements are at hand before they have time to break and run.

Skobeleff had he redoubt. The question now was how to hold it. It was dominated by the redoubt of Krishina on the left already spoken of. It was exposed at the Plevna side to the fire of the sharpshooters, and to the Turkish forces in the wood bordering the Sofia road, and open to the fire of the entrenched camp. There was a cross fire coming from three different points. At daylight next morning the Turks opened fire from all sides. The distance from the redoubt of Krishina had of course been accurately measured, and the guns dropped shells into the redoubt with the utmost precision on the exposed sides. The back of the redoubt was a solid rock on which it was impossible to erect a parapet. All the earth had been used for the construction of the parapets on the other side. It was evident that the position was untenable unless the entrenched camp on the other side of Plevna and the Krishina redoubt could be taken. Skobeleff renewed his demand for reinforcements made the evening before. Although his losses had been great, the spirit of his troops was so good that with another regiment he was willing to undertake to capture the redoubt and the entrenched camp, or he would undertake to hold the positions until something could be attempted in some other quarter. The Grivica redoubt had also been carried by the Roumanians and Russians under General Shnitnikoff. Could one or two more positions be carried during Wednesday, say the Krishina redoubt, and one entrenched camp on the same ridge as the Grivica redoubt, the fall of Plevna might be considered certain. At sunrise the Turks began an attack upon the captured redoubt, and the storm of battle again raged with fury here while all was quiet everywhere else. The desperate attack of the Turks was repulsed. Another attack was made and another repulse, and this continued all day long until the Turks had attacked and been beaten five successive times.

The Russian losses were becoming fearful. General Skobeleff had lost, he thinks, 2,000 men in attacking the redoubt. By the afternoon he had lost 3,000 more in holding it, while his battalions shrivelled up and shrank away as if by magic. One battalion of sharpshooters had been reduced to 160 men. A company which had been 150 was now 40. An immense proportion of officers were killed, or wounded only. Only one commander of a regiment is alive; scarcely a head of a battalion is left. Two officers of the staff are killed, one of whom was Verestchagin, brother of the great artist. Another brother was wounded. General Dobrovolsky, commander of sharpshooters, was killed. One officer was blown to pieces by the explosion of a caisson. Captain Kurapatkin, chief of the staff, standing beside this officer, had his hair singed, and suffered a severe contusion. Only General Skobeleff himself remained untouched. He seems to bear a charmed life. He visited the redoubt three or four times during the day encouraging the soldiers, telling them help would soon arrive; Plevna would soon be taken; victory would soon crown their efforts: telling them it was the final decisive blow struck for their country; for the honour and glory of the Russian army, and they always replied with the same cheery shouts, while their numbers were dwindling away by hundreds. He again and again sent for reinforcements, and again and again informed the Commander-in-Chief that the position was untenable. The afternoon were away and no reinforcements came. General Levinetsky, as I have been informed, formally refused reinforcements either because he thought the position, in spite of General Skobeleff's representations, was tenable, or because he had no reinforcements to give. General Kriloff on his own responsibility sent the remnant of a regiment which had attacked the redoubt, which I saw rush forward and then back through that Indian corneflield. Of the 2,500 there were barely 1,000 left, so it was utterly incapable of going into action that day, and even this regiment arrived too late. General Skobeleff had left the redoubt at 4 o'clock to go to his tent on a wooly hill opposite. He had been there scarcely an hour when he was informed that the Turks were again attacking the right flank on the Lovtcha road immediately above Plevna. He galloped forward to see, and was met by an orderly with the news that the Turks were also attacking the redoubt a sixth time. He dashed forward towards the redoubt in hopes of reaching it in time, but was met by a stream of his own men flying back. They were exhausted by forty-eight hours' incessant fighting, and were worn out, hungry, and dying of thirst and fatigue.

Owing to the inactivity of the Russians during the day the Turks had been enabled to collect an overwhelming force, which had made one last desperate effort and had succeeded in driving the Russians out.

One bastion was held till the last by a young officer whose name I regret I have forgotten, with a handful of men. They refused to fly, and were slaughtered to the last man.

It was just after this that I met General Skobeleff, the first time that day. He was in a fearful state of excitement and fury. His uniform was covered with mud and filth; his sword broken; his Cross of St. George twisted round on his shoulder; his face black with powder and smoke; his eye, haggard and bloodshot and his veins quite gone. He spoke in a hoarse whisper. I never before saw such a picture of battle as he presented. I saw him again in his tent at night. He was quite calm and collected. He said, "I have done my best; I could do no more. My detachment is half destroyed, my regiments do not exist; I have no officers left; they sent me no reinforcements, and I have lost three guns." They were three of the four guns which he placed in the redoubt upon taking it, only one of which his retreating troops had been able to carry off. Why did they refuse you reinforcements?" I asked. "Who was to blame?" "I blame nobody," he replied. "It is the will of God."

(From a Correspondent.)

BIELA, SEPT. 23.

At the time of the withdrawal Col. Charewitch's army from the Lom it was reported that the Turkish forces were also retreating. The perfect quiet that has prevailed since would apparently confirm this report, and were it not for the fact that stray Circassians have been seen on the hills west of the Lom, it might be supposed that the Turks were quite as active in leaving their positions along that stream as the Russians. The truth of the matter is, that both armies have lost their grip for the past four days, and neither has been feeling the other at any point of the line. There has been doubtless entire ignorance on the part of the Russians of the withdrawal of the large Turkish force, and it is certain that Mehemet Ali would have continued his rapid advance for some distance further if he had been acquainted with the dissemination of the Russian troops. As it is he made no advance beyond what he accomplished the first day of the Russian retrograde movement.

As I stated in my despatch announcing the charge of rout, the Russians were not to be hurried in their retreat; but retired with all deliberation. It is also true that far from being disheartened by the loss of ground, the troops are full of confidence, and have lost none of their hearty good spirits. Any one who could have seen the soldiers celebrating the Emperor's Coronation day would need no further proof of their elasticity of spirits. The day of the fete the army was in movement. It was therefore impossible to indulge in festivities; but the following day, even after a march of several miles in a retreat, the celebration was carried out with a full programme, notwithstanding the loss of several battles and the visible decimation of the ranks. The regiments of the 35th Division entered into the sport enthusiastically. Choirs of soldiers sang patriotic airs; bands alternated with inspiriting selections. Generals who had fought side by side with their soldiers two days before now classed them in their arms, and whirled them about in the dance. Distinctions of grade were lost, except when the generals caught sight of some one in the ranks who had specially distinguished himself in the late combats. Then the soldier was called up, embraced, and congratulated. A hundred men from the ranks were thus repaid for their bravery. It was like the celebration of a great victory, and impossible to believe that it was a day of retreat.

I have just returned from a visit to the new Russian positions along the whole line. It is easy to see the advantages of the new positions for both offensive and defensive movements. A week ago the line of the Czarewitch's army could with difficulty be visited in a two days' ride. Now in a few hours every position may be inspected. The whole line has shrunk into itself, and is concentrated between Trisentik and Biela. In nearly every village are encampments, and the distances between are very short.

On the left, Pergos is given up, and the ferry communications interrupted. The Russians occupy Mecka on the river. The headquarters of the 12th Corps are at Jalovitsa, two miles west of Trisenik, and near the village of Batin on the Danube, where a new ferry has been established to the opposite shore, near Petrosani. Here a new bridge is constructing and a roadway has been cut over the hills a long distance into the interior. The outposts from the front of Trisenik extend range. Across the Lomovitza, thus covering the whole road between Trisenik and the Biela headquarters. The Czarewitch is in the little village of Monastir, on the road five miles north of Biela, being thus within three hours' ride of the extreme right of the line. Instead of the line being irregular, as now bent front, the army now holds a simple front, with troops massed at frequent intervals.

To-day they have been sent out on seven reconnaissances in force, and in several places the enemy have been met, but in no great numbers. Between Cernica and Oroko, there was a few hours' artillery practice; but no engagement of importance. Meanwhile fresh troops continue to come up daily—regiments of Cossacks, fresh from the banks of the Don, the horses in excellent order, the men in superabundant spirits, a striking contrast to the troops who have lived at the outposts for a month at a time.

Of course it is impossible to say what the next movement will be. The road will be held at any cost. Judging from the disposition of the troops and the numerous earthworks the army is now in position to resist effectively any further advance of the Turks, and will probably delay a forward movement no later than the arrival of all the reinforcements.

WITH MEHEMET ALI.

(Times' Correspondent.)

CAMP AT YENIKOI, AUG. 29.

In my last letter I said that the Marshal Commanding-in-Chief had led me to believe that we were on the eve of important events, and the proofs that something special is impending multiply hourly. Prince Hassan arrived at Eski-Djuma on Sunday with eight battalions of Egyptian Infantry and three batteries of Artillery, and I am informed that more are on the road to the front. Hitherto the Egyptian contingent has not been allowed to push forward, but has been purposely kept in Varna, and it was doubted whether, for political reasons, they would be permitted to share the full dangers of the campaign. It was difficult to see what reason should keep them in Varna which was not sufficient to prevent their leaving Egypt, but, whatever may have been the cause of the delay, all doubt as to their active co-operation in the next engagement is now at an end, and as some of the Regiments marched all the way from Shumla here yesterday—some 24 miles—in ten hours, under a scorching sun and in heavy marching order, and came in with a free, swinging step, apparently yet quiet fresh—not having had one man fall out by the way—it may certainly be said that if they can fight as well as they can march, they will prove a most serviceable auxiliary to the Turkish Army. As far as one can judge at first sight, they are an excellent little force. The men, apparently a mixture of Arabs, Nubians, and Egyptians, are well set up, and appear to be active and lithe of limb. The seem well dressed and well found, and I hear a good account of their discipline. The Prince, who speaks English perfectly, received me very graciously, and, so far as I could judge from a half-hour's conversation, I should say he was, from an Oriental point of view, a decidedly superior man. Educated at Oxford, he has imbibed to a certain extent Western ideas, and has in great measure divested himself of those exclusive notions so common in the East. The Staff which he has brought with him the transport, ambulance, and hospital arrangements—indeed, everything about the small, but apparently efficient, army which he has brought to the assistance of the Sol an—tell of European ideas, and to my mind seem to show conclusively that the religion of Mahomet is not, as is supposed by some persons, incapable of assimilating any of the forms of Western civilization. Every officer on the Staff, including the Egyptians, speaks French—many of them English, German, and Italian—and there is a smart, workmanlike look about them, and, indeed, about the whole force, which leads one to hope that they may do good work in the common cause when the time comes and opportunity offers.

The Prince himself seemed to think that something was going to happen very shortly, and expressed his intention of leaving for Yenikoi next day. Before the afternoon had passed away a good deal of dust was seen coming from the direction of Shumla, and many and various were the speculations as to what could be the cause of it. Infantry? Cavalry? No, no, none of these; it came tearing along in too great a peace, and before we could well make it out the *cortege* rolled up the line to the camp, and it proved to be no other than Mehemet Ali—he Sirdar himself—on his way to the front. After a hurried interview with Prince Hassan he jumped into his carriage and was whirled away before our eyes. There might be observed on all sides symptoms of immediate departure. Two regiments struck their tents and were off in less than an hour. The remainder were to march at night. By a fortunate coincidence, in the course of the evening Mr. Pratt, the second commissioner of the Stafford-house Society, arrived with his ambulance and two surgeons, Messrs. Beresford and Marquean, and they, too, went on Yenikoi at once without stopping. We had no sooner lost sight of them as they wound round the hill than we set to work to prepare for the exodus to the morrow. Before sunrise we shall all have left, and the camp at Eski Djuma will be deserted. It is a fair spot, one on which the eye of the artist would rest with delight. As I stand at the door of my tent and look southward over the valley and the town away to the plum-coloured mountains in the distance as I see the river slowly winding its way through the valley and under that squaint but graceful bridge, as I watch the sheep and cattle sleepily following their masters to their stalls, and the buffaloes yet lazily lingering in their water beds, as the lengthening shadows steal along the maize field and tell of the grateful return of evening, and the muezzins call to prayer rings out from that slender minaret, how peaceful is the view. Who could dream that the horrors of war were devastating this fair land? But turn once more to the camp, and what a change is there in the character of the scene! The setting sun, as is the custom in the Turkish Army, is the signal for a parade of all men not on duty or engaged in camp work. It is short affair, not lasting more than a quarter of an hour, but the ceremony is none the less interesting for that. So soon as the men have fallen in the band takes its stand in front, and strikes up, sometimes the national hymn, sometimes a favourite march, the parade present arms, and give three loud cheers for the Sultan. This is repeated five times, the band naturally only playing a few bars between each cheer, and the effect is very inspiriting. On this occasion it seemed more so than usual, and as the last shouts of "*Padishaw tchoq yasha*" (literally "Many years to the Sultan," or "Long live the Sultan") rang through the valley, it seemed to startle the peaceful peasants into life, and we could hear the cry taken up again and again, even the shrill voices of the women joining in, until it mingled with the echoes from mountains and musically died away in the distance. The men fall out and darkness soon hides the valley from our sight, for there is but little twilight here. Then the stars peep out, and the camp lights and fires glow and twinkle in every direction. Now hear the bustle of active preparation, the clank of sword and bayonet being sharpened and cleaned, the creaking of the arabas, and all the thousand shouts and cries of the army of camp followers, all jabbering at once in every Eastern tongue.

The first to march is the Artillery, and as the last battery clears the edge of the camp the moon rises in the east over the hills of Shumla, full and blood red. All night long regiment after regiment falls in and silently departs, all taking the same direction of that high conical hill to the north-west which indicates the position of Yenikoi, so feebly surrendered by the Russians last week. A little before sunrise we leave with some of the Staff, and an uneventful three hours' ride brings us to the encampment, where we find the Commander-in-Chief already out on a reconnaissance, from which he is not expected back till late. This augurs well for prompt action; but action, to be effectual, must be joint. The Russians are strong in numbers and they occupy a central position, and the main object of the Turkish Generals should have been to have joined their scattered armies so as to have avoided any possibility of being attacked separately by superior forces, with the contingency of being beaten in detail.

And thus arises the natural question which has been in every mouth for the last three weeks, though only now finding utterance in words—Where is Suleiman? It is just four weeks since he drove the Russians back into the Balkans. His course was then as clear as daylight. He should, and must have crossed by the Hain-Boghaz Pass—and I am informed that there are three other good passes to the eastward which were all open to him—and descended to Osman Bazar. Unfortunately it would seem, and I am most sorry to have to state the rumour, but it is no secret and is known in every one's mouth, he is believed to have purposely delayed his advance in order not to come under the command of Mehemet Ali. It would appear that for some reason or other he has long disliked the Sirdar, and if that be so, it is not improbable the jealousy of this efficient promotion may have served to fan the flame of his old resentment. Be this as it may, I am informed on the highest authority that he has never offered to move, that despatch after despatch has been sent to him pointing out the urgent necessity of his advance, and the extreme danger of delay, to all of which he has persistently turned a deaf ear. It seems utterly incredible that a soldier who, whatever his faults, has hitherto deserved well of his country, should allow any personal feeling to interfere with his doing his plain duty at such a momentous crisis. Still the fact remains that three precious weeks at the least have been already lost, and on one can say what his inaction may entail. Such conduct, if the reported reason is the true one, is positively treasonable; but arrangements made on the fall of Redif and the dismissal of the late Sirdar left the chief power still in the hands of the Damad as Minister of War, and the command in chief given to Mehemet Ali only extended to the north of the Balkans. Suleiman is, therefore, supreme while he remains on the south of the Passes, and Mehemet Ali is powerless to move him. It must not be forgotten that the system of divided and independent commands, which obtained universally in the Middle Ages, is still the natural and usual course in Turkey, and we shall probably do well to bear this mind in judging of many episode in this war. Still, as the necessity for his advance was manifest to the meanest capacity and the Sirdar made the strongest representations on the subject to Constantinople, it seems very strange that the Minister of War should not have interfered in a matter of such vital importance. We here, however, can only hope for the best; it cannot be but that sooner or later Suleiman will awake to a sense of his paramount duty and march boldly to the support of his colleagues. Whatever course he may take, I have every confidence that Mehemet and Sahli alike will do the best they can with the troops at their disposal, and I can see that their Army has implicit faith in them. As I look down on their position from the surrounding heights, I cannot but ask myself how it is that the Russians ever gave it up. When I look around upon the large force gathered here, I see symptoms of daring and determination which promises well for the future. But the time for speculation is past and that of action is at hand. A few days more will probably go far to settle for many years to come the national relations of the Turk and the

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Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Division.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Company.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Navigation Company.
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British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawaddy Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
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Rohilkund Horse Dak Company.
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